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Can Nations Find Ways to Disarm?

America and Russia Exchange Opinions in Their Quest For an Agreement

AS 1957 gets under way, the No. 1 danger still facing the world is the armament contest among the great powers. Each year, ever-more frightening and destructive weapons are being developed.

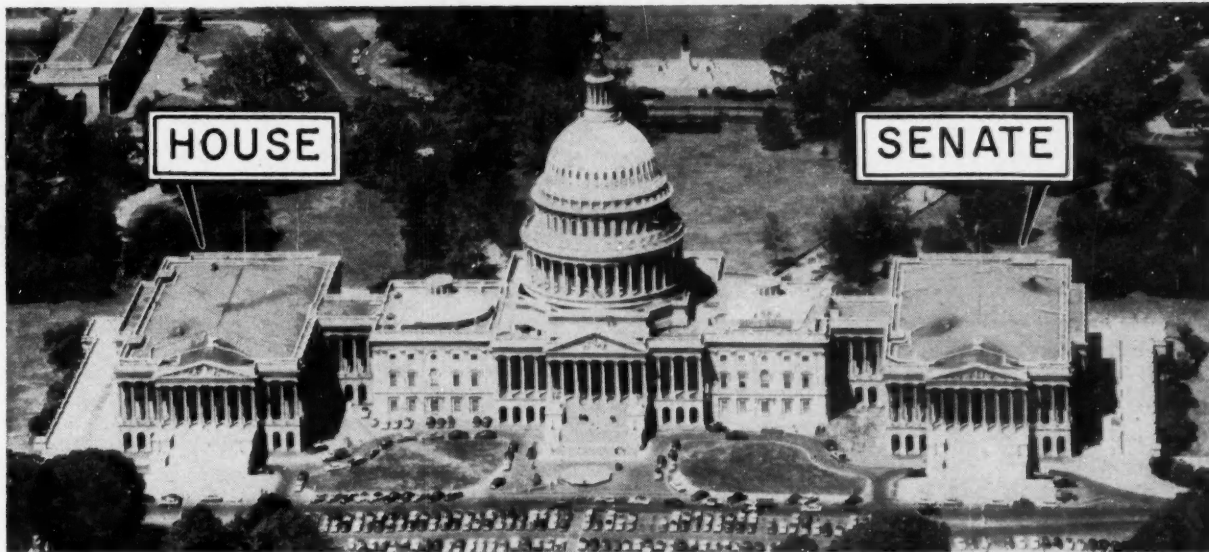
So long as this race of terror continues, every country is unsafe and insecure. It is conceivable that entire nations, perhaps modern civilization itself, could be wiped out in a matter of hours—or a few days.

Not only are people all over the globe living in fear as a result of the arms race, but they are also paying dearly for it in another way. The cost to them in lower standards of living is staggering. If the money now being used for weapons were to be spent on peacetime living needs—food, clothing, homes, hospitals, factories, dams, schools, etc.—most of the world's misery and suffering could be eliminated.

It is for these reasons that our nation's latest effort to work out a successful disarmament plan with the Soviet Union is of the utmost significance. Perhaps this attempt will fail, just as all past ones have, but nearly every informed person agrees that it is a life-and-death matter for us to keep trying to work out an agreement.

Within the last 6 weeks, both the Soviet and U. S. governments have made some compromises in their ear-

(Concluded on page 2)



AIR VIEW OF THE NATION'S CAPITOL, which was first used for sessions of Congress in 1800, but which has since greatly changed in appearance. Set afire by the British in 1814, it was later almost completely rebuilt.

Lawmakers Facing Heavy Tasks

As New Session of Congress Is Launched, Senators and Representatives Prepare to Tackle a Wide Variety of Tough National and World Problems

THE 85th Congress, having opened its first session on January 3, now faces a heavy schedule of work.

A majority of House and Senate members in the new Congress—as in the previous one—are Democrats. The party line-up in the House is 233 Democrats, 201 Republicans, and 1 vacancy. The Senate has 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans.

As Congress assembled, it was clear that Democrats would be elected to the key positions—such as Speaker and committee chairmen—in the House of Representatives. Democratic lead-

ers also expected to control the Senate, despite the thinness of their majority in that body.

On the choice of House and Senate officers, each party's members usually, but not always, vote as a solid bloc. They don't follow this same practice, however, when voting on proposed laws. President Eisenhower, even though a Republican, is likely to receive considerable Democratic support on a number of his proposals. Likewise, in earlier periods, Democratic Presidents were able to count on getting substantial GOP backing in Con-

gress for various legislative measures which they sought.

Now let's turn to some of the major issues before Congress this year.

Curbing Senate debate. A few weeks ago, several senators announced that they would bring up this topic at the very beginning of the session.

Under rules that have prevailed in the Senate for many years, members of that body can generally speak as long as they please on any issue that arises. Debate can be limited only through agreement by two-thirds of the entire Senate, and such agreement is very difficult to obtain.

Therefore, a small group of lawmakers can sometimes "talk a bill to death," even though it may be favored by a Senate majority. Members of such a group simply gain the floor and keep talking until their opponents give up all efforts to pass the measure. This procedure is known as "filibustering."

A number of Democratic and Republican senators wish the rules to be changed, so that a simple majority could limit debate on any particular issue. The old rules, it is argued, have sometimes allowed a small group to block needed legislation through use of the filibuster.

Lawmakers who take a different view have insisted that the proposed change might allow a Senate majority to ride roughshod over the minority, without giving the smaller group sufficient opportunity to state its case. They believe that much more good than harm comes from permitting unlimited debate in the Senate.

This issue is tied in closely with another—that of civil rights. Many lawmakers want our federal government to take a more active role in checking racial discrimination. At va-

(Continued on page 6)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

NEW WAC COMMANDER

The Women's Army Corps has a new commander. She is 45-year-old Colonel Mary Milligan, who joined the Army in 1942. Colonel Milligan took over her new duties last week.

MORE ARABIAN SCHOOLS

Saudi Arabia wants more of its young people to go to school. Right now, 99 out of every 100 people in the Arab land can neither read nor write. In the next 10 years, the government hopes to build 100 primary, 25 secondary, and 5 agricultural schools. Only boys go to school in Saudi Arabia, but women teachers will give some girls lessons at home.

MILLIONS OF BABIES

Census workers are still adding up figures of births that occurred throughout the nation in 1956. They estimate that some 4,202,000 babies were born in the United States last year. Since there are only about 1,580,000 deaths a year, this means

that our population is increasing at the rate of approximately 2,622,000 a year, or more than 26,000,000 every 10 years.

HOUSE MEMBER FROM INDIA

A native of India is among the new members of the U. S. House of Representatives. Dalip Singh Saund, a naturalized citizen, represents a district in southern California. Mr. Saund came to the United States in 1920, studied at the University of California, and then went into business. He is a Democrat.

MULES TO RETIRE

The U. S. Army's last combat mules will be released from duty this winter. Mules, which have long been used by the Army to haul equipment over rough, hilly areas, will be replaced by helicopters.

GOLDEN SATELLITE

Uncle Sam's first space ship will be gold in color. The tiny ball will be

covered with gold plating. No official explanation has been given for the Navy's decision to use gold instead of the silvery outer coat originally proposed. Two possible reasons are (1) that gold does not tarnish easily, and (2) that gold reflects light better than other colors.

OLDEST LAWMAKER

Democratic Senator Theodore Green, who became 89 last October, is the oldest lawmaker (in years) now serving in Congress. The Senator, who is very active for his age, usually walks from his residence in Washington to his Capitol Hill offices—a distance of about 2½ miles.

FEMININE LAWMAKERS

There are 16 women in the present session of Congress—one fewer than last year. The only senator among them is Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. The remaining 15 are in the House. The first woman was elected to Congress in 1917.

New Disarmament Proposals

(Concluded from page 1)

lier stands on this all-important issue. Consequently there is some hope that perhaps the first step—even if a limited one—may soon be taken to slow down the dangerous military competition between Russia and our nation.

Ever since the end of World War II, top American leaders have been in favor of disarmament. They have expressed their desire to stop making atomic and hydrogen weapons, and also to reduce armed forces greatly.

There have been only 2 ifs attached to our willingness to disarm: (1) If Soviet Russia would agree to do so. (2) If a foolproof plan of inspection were adopted so that neither nation

would be willing to have foreign ground inspectors keep watch on their ports, rail junctions, and airfields, but no more. Such limited inspection would be effective, they argued, because troops would have to be moved and nuclear weapons would have to be delivered by plane or ship in case one country were planning an attack.

The deadlock over these issues has gone on month after month, and year after year. Even now, the prospect of banning the output of atomic-hydrogen-missile weapons at this time is not too bright, because Russia still seems opposed to all-out inspection.

But there is another phase of the

inspection planes could fly over most of the Soviet satellite nations in eastern Europe and over a little bit of Russia itself. Red inspection planes, on the other hand, could fly over a large part of western Europe.

Although no definite decisions have yet been made, it is thought that the proposal, if carried out, would possibly be put into effect in this way: An attempt would first be made to work out an agreement to unify communist East Germany with free West Germany. If such an understanding were reached, then Soviet troops would withdraw from East Germany, and NATO forces, including ours, would pull back from West Germany.

As this action was taking place, Soviet troops would either withdraw completely or in large numbers from other eastern European lands. Depending on what Russia did, U. S.

If the plan is adopted, what would the Soviet leaders hope to gain by it? Rightly or wrongly, certain of our leaders believe that Russia, knowing she is going to have increasing trouble in eastern Europe, would like to get out of this area if she can get us entirely or mostly out of western Europe.

But isn't there danger that, if we withdraw many of our troops in line with this plan, Russia will ignore the agreement every time a rebellion such as the one in Hungary breaks out? Won't she then send back into the rebellious country as many troops as necessary to put down the revolt?

It is readily admitted that such a danger definitely would exist. However, those in favor of the joint-withdrawal plan argue that our troops have been helpless to assist the Hungarian rebels, so we wouldn't be any worse off if Russia broke her word than we are now.

Despite the interest in this proposal, it is criticized on various grounds, among which are these:

1. It is a weak, futile measure, and will accomplish little or nothing. Until Russia is willing to accept a complete disarmament plan, with foolproof inspection, we should refuse to enter into any agreement with her.

Moreover, unless all Soviet troops are withdrawn at the same time from eastern European nations, it would be very unwise for us to pull back our forces or reduce their numbers in western Europe. So long as Russia has any troops in these countries, she can control them.

Destroy NATO?

2. If we withdraw a number of our troops from Europe, this action will wreck the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This is exactly what Russia wants to do. After NATO is destroyed, then Russia will extend her control over all Europe.

3. Russia has not made a single territorial gain since NATO was organized. Moreover, her communist empire in eastern Europe seems to be in the process of breaking up. We should not change a winning system, but should keep on with the policies which are proving successful.

In reply to these arguments, the following points are made:

1. It is true that this proposal is only a start and is far from perfect. But we have to begin some place and sometime if we are going to stave off an atomic-hydrogen-missile war.

2. We could adopt this plan without any great risk. We would still keep our air-weapon strength at a maximum, and also would maintain our bases in Iceland and Africa. If Russia invaded any European territory not now under her control, we could powerfully attack her territory by air.

3. Even though we withdrew many of our troops from Europe, we could furnish our allies with the latest weapons and help them financially to keep militarily strong. NATO could be kept very much alive.

Such, in brief, are opposing points of view on this issue. It is possible that some kind of weapon-control plan may also have a chance of being adopted. But the general feeling is that there is a better prospect of reaching an early agreement on the troop-reduction-and-withdrawal proposal than on arms. Nevertheless, our government plans to keep on working in the UN Disarmament Commission for an effective plan to control weapons as well as troops.



WILL AGREEMENT be reached to withdraw Soviet and NATO military forces from a large area in Europe?

could violate the arms agreement.

The Soviet leaders have said, at times, that they too favored inspection, but they always have placed severe limitations on where inspectors could go in their country. Our government has taken the position that it would be dangerous and foolish for us to disarm unless there were free, constant, and unlimited inspection of both Soviet and American factories, laboratories, ports, airfields, and all other installations.

This point has been the chief obstacle in the way of disarmament. In 1955, in a new effort to clear the way for arms reduction, President Eisenhower put forth an aerial inspection plan. He proposed that special Soviet planes be allowed to fly over the United States at regular periods, and that U. S. planes be able to do the same over Russian territory.

The idea was that such planes could take photographs of cities, factories, airfields, railways, or anything else they desired. Our government said that these pictures, when enlarged, would reveal any important military development taking place in either Russia or the United States.

The Soviet leaders opposed this "open-skies" plan. They didn't want any foreign planes flying over Russian territory. They said that they

military problem where some real progress might be made this year, and might eventually lead to large-scale disarmament as well as to eastern Europe's freedom from Soviet domination. We are referring to troops.

Both Russia and the United States have expressed willingness to cut down their troop strength. They are talking in terms of maximum forces of 2,500,000 each for themselves, and 750,000 each for Britain and France. Such a reduction would seem to favor the United States, for our present troop strength is only 2,900,000 as compared to Russia's 3,600,000.

What's more important is that Russia has indicated her willingness to consider the possibility of withdrawing many of her troops from eastern Europe if we will do the same in western Europe. In addition, she has indicated she might adopt the aerial-inspection plan in this area, so that both sides can check to see that the troop agreement is being carried out.

The Soviet leaders have suggested that the "open-skies" arrangement be put into effect in a zone nearly 500 miles wide on either side of the Iron Curtain (the series of boundaries which divide Soviet-dominated lands in eastern Europe from free countries in western Europe).

If such a plan were adopted, U. S.

forces would either be thinned out in western Europe, or withdrawn to areas near the Atlantic coastline.

There are conflicting reports as to whether or not our country would participate in such an arrangement. But it is being discussed by legislative and executive officials.

There are several reasons why U. S. leaders are at least studying this plan. For one thing, they have long worried about the fact that large numbers of Soviet troops are close to U. S. forces stationed in Berlin and West Germany. If trouble developed in that area, bringing American and Russian troops into conflict, it would almost certainly set off the fuse of World War III. This danger, it is felt by some, might be lessened by the joint troop-withdrawal plan.

Another reason for some American interest in the proposal is this: It could possibly lead to East Europe's eventual freedom from Soviet domination. If Russia withdraws a large number of her troops from these nations right now, and agrees to withdraw the remainder in a specified period of time, the people of these lands will be in a much better position to make decisions for themselves. They will be able to become increasingly independent of both Soviet and native communist leaders.

Readers Say—

At Regina High School we have been engaged in a letter-writing campaign to Mao Tse-tung, leader of Red China. We have asked, among other things, for Red China to keep the promise she made in September 1950 to release all Americans. We hope to arouse the publicity-conscious communists.

Other schools in Cincinnati have joined us in our endeavors. Thousands of letters and petitions have been sent from this area. Each letter sent may be a step closer home for these men. The envelope address is Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Peking, China.

DENISE COZART,
Norwood, Ohio

[Editor's note: As we go to press, there are increasing reports that all or most of these prisoners may soon be released, perhaps before this paper reaches its readers. But whatever happens, we want to commend the Cincinnati students for the fine public service they are performing.]

Israel was completely within her rights in attacking Egypt. She was, in reality, defending herself.

Britain and France did what they thought absolutely necessary when they intervened in the Middle East dispute. When the Suez Canal becomes blocked, the existence of Britain and France is threatened.

It is to be hoped that the United States and the UN will deal effectively with the problems which forced Israel, Britain, and France to take action in that region.

JOHN W. WADE, JR.,
Avon, Virginia



Nasser was impatient and shortsighted when he seized the Suez Canal, knowing that he had to wait only until 1968 to have the canal turned over to Egypt. Nevertheless, now that the deed has been done, he should be allowed to run the canal so long as he keeps it operating efficiently. If other nations tried to tell us how to run something in the United States, we would feel that they were interfering with our liberty.

PHYLLIS BLOSSER,
Newton, Kansas

The Suez Canal should be internationalized under the supervision of an annually appointed United Nations committee. There would be fewer arguments over the canal if the UN had control of it.

JIM ARVESEN,
Belmont, California

Britain and France did not act wisely in the Middle East crisis.

(1) They weakened UN prestige by not giving it a chance to work for a peaceful solution before taking action.

(2) When Hungary was revolting against Russia's rule, the British and French action gave the communists an excuse to use force to put down the revolt.

MIKE CAMPBELL,
Lovingston, Virginia

With the increased production of large passenger airplanes and high-speed jets, the federal government should expand its efforts for an up-to-date air traffic control system. There are too many accidents and mid-air collisions. The government should help to modernize our airfields for the heavier and faster aircraft.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
Richardson, Texas

Here's a plan to tame many of our careless drivers. Reckless motorists convicted of highway violations should be compelled to carry special tags reading "DANGEROUS DRIVER," on the front and back bumpers of their cars.

BRENDA BURTON,
Kansas City, Kansas



WILLIAM HOLDEN (left) and John Wayne led all other movie stars in the number of customers they brought to theaters during 1956. James Stewart was third on the list, Burt Lancaster was fourth, and Glenn Ford fifth.

Radio-TV-Movies

EVERY movie actor likes to win the famous Oscar awards. But there is another contest that is all-important to their careers. It is the number of dollars they are able to draw into the box-offices of movie theaters across the land.

Motion Picture Herald, a film industry magazine, conducts an annual poll of movie theaters to find out which stars are the top money-makers in the United States and Canada.

The results of the 1956 poll show that William Holden was the box-office favorite of North America. Two of his 1956 films were "Picnic" and "The Proud and the Profane."

For some reason, actors fare better at the box-office than do actresses. The biggest money-maker among the women in 1956 was Marilyn Monroe and she was No. 8 on the list. Here are the names of the top 10 stars in the order of their success in drawing customers:

William Holden, John Wayne, James Stewart, Burt Lancaster, Glenn Ford, Martin and Lewis, Gary Cooper, Marilyn Monroe, Kim Novack, and Frank Sinatra. (The comedy team of Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis was counted

as a single attraction, rather than as 2 individual performers.)

There's a new program of historical interest on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television network. It is called "Odyssey" and is scheduled for Sundays at 4 p. m., EST. The first program was yesterday, January 6.

The show is produced in cooperation with the American Association of Museums. Its aim, says the network, is "to tell the great stories of mankind, the stories that record man's beginnings and his various works."

Included in the scheduling are the Vikings' voyage to Vineland; Magellan's journey; the mystery of Kensington Rune Stone; the story of witchcraft in Salem, Massachusetts.

Tonight, January 7, the National Broadcasting Company will present a "Call to Freedom," an historical drama interwoven with operatic scenes. The time is 8 p. m., EST. The program is concerned with the rebirth of Austria's freedom in 1955 as the last Soviet troops pulled out.

Science in the News

WOULD you like to join an observing team to help spot the course of the first earth satellite?

Launching of the tiny "moon" will be a major undertaking in the International Geophysical Year, July 1957 through December 1958.

It is expected that the satellite will be visible in the United States south of a line extending from Philadelphia to 150 miles north of San Francisco.

A practice session, known as Moon-watch Alert, will be staged sometime early this spring to give observers a chance to test their spotting ability before the satellite is actually launched. Airplanes will fly over some observation stations at very high altitudes. Each one will carry a light approximating the brightness of the satellite as seen from the earth.

If you are interested in joining an observing team, write for information to Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Attn.: Dr. J. Allen Hynek, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Applying salt is still the best method for melting ice on sidewalks.

Scientists say that either calcium chloride or rock salt can do the job as well as, if not better than, many "secret preparations."

Salt solutions freeze at much lower temperatures than just plain water. When salt is sprinkled on an icy sheet, a liquid salt solution is formed. The resulting slush should then be removed as quickly as possible.

An apple tree and 3 orange trees are thriving 3,000 feet beneath the earth's surface. Miners at Sylvanite Gold Mines in Canada planted the trees in a tub 10 years ago.

A 200-watt electric bulb substitutes for the chlorophyll-making rays of the sun. The miners water the trees and feed them vitamin A. They are very interested in their experiment.

The trees continually grow new leaves and shed their old foliage, completely disregarding the seasons. Although the trees have not flowered nor borne any fruit, it is interesting to note that they are able to live without the benefit of sunshine.

—By NANCY BLACKWOOD

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. The meeting was ruined by the *vexatious* (vēks-ā'shūs) conduct of one of the delegates. (a) surprising (b) annoying (c) silly (d) cowardly.

2. They assembled at the President's *behest* (bē-hēst'). (a) bedside (b) office (c) command (d) meeting room.

3. The leaders *purged* (p'urd) some of the members of the party. (a) eliminated (b) praised (c) spoke against (d) copied.

4. Fred is an *avid* (ā'vid) student of history. (a) average (b) excellent (c) occasional (d) eager.

5. The delegation was accused of using *dilatory* (dīl-ā-tō'ri) tactics. (a) underhanded (b) delaying (c) propaganda (d) unpleasant.

6. The matter was never properly *adjudicated* (ā-jōō'dī-kāt-ēd). (a) ended (b) settled by a court (c) made public (d) discussed.

7. The dictator actually believed he was *omnipotent* (ōm-nīp'ō-tēnt). (a) powerless (b) beaten (c) victorious (d) all-powerful.

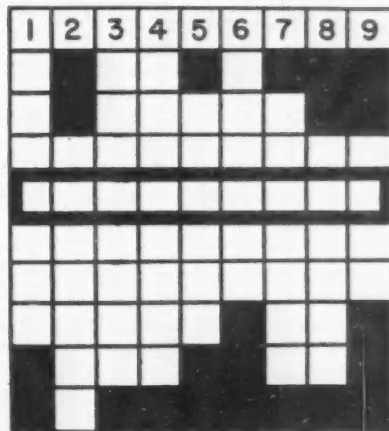
8. The candidate made *allusions* (ā-lū'zhūns) to his record. (a) references (b) additions (c) improvements (d) objections.

9. The senator failed to *clarify* (clair-i-fy) the main points in his program. (a) dramatize (b) make clear (c) mention (d) magnify.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to description given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a geographical area.

- Senate majority leader.
- The _____ industry is important in Iceland.
- Iceland is a _____ island.
- Capital of Syria.
- Newly appointed assistant to John Foster Dulles.
- Limitation of debate in the _____ has been urged by certain lawmakers.
- Capital of Iraq.
- A _____ is the minimum number of lawmakers required to be present to vote on legislation.
- This area, long disputed with France, is now completely controlled by West Germany.



Answer to December 17

HORIZONTAL: Belgrade. VERTICAL: 1. Boise (Idaho); 2. delegate; 3. Iceland; 4. Bulgaria; 5. Greece; 6. Walter; 7. Sudan; 8. Juneau.

The Story of the Week

Leading Lawmakers

These 8 men will play prominent roles in the new meeting of Congress:

Richard Nixon, who will be 44 on Wednesday, January 9, is the nation's Vice President. As such, he presides over the Senate. A Republican from California, Nixon spent 4 years as a representative and 2 as a senator before winning the Vice Presidential post in 1952. He was re-elected when President Eisenhower won a second term last November.

Lyndon Johnson, 48, a Texas Democrat, is majority floor leader in the Senate. He served in the U. S. House of Representatives for 11 years and in the Senate since 1949. He tries to get Democratic senators to work as a team.

William Knowland, 48, a California Republican, is the minority floor leader in the Senate. He seeks teamwork among Republican senators. Knowland, in the Senate since 1945, served as majority leader in the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress.

Leverett Saltonstall, 64, also from Massachusetts, is Republican whip in the Senate. He acts as assistant to the floor leader and sees to it that all available Republican senators are present for major Senate votes. Saltonstall has been in the Senate since 1945.

Mike Mansfield, 53, from Montana, is Democratic whip. He performs the same duties for the Democratic Party in the Senate that Saltonstall does for the Republican. Mansfield served in the House for 10 years before becoming a senator in 1953.

Sam Rayburn, who has just turned 75, is a Democratic representative from Texas and Speaker of the House. He has represented Texas on Capitol Hill ever since 1913, and presided over the House during 12 of the past 16 years.

John McCormack, 65, another Massachusetts lawmaker, is House majority leader. He tries to get the members of the Democratic Party in the House to work together. McCormack has served in this body since 1927.

Joseph Martin, 72, Republican representative from Massachusetts, is minority leader of the House. His job is to promote teamwork among Republican representatives. He previously served as Speaker of the House in the 83rd Congress, and has been a member of the House since 1925.



Nixon



Johnson



Knowland



Saltonstall



Mansfield



Rayburn



McCormack



Martin

POLITICAL LEADERS who will play important roles in the new Congress, which is now plunging into its work in the nation's capital

ting progressively worse for 5 years or longer.

When he returns from his trip to the drought-stricken areas, President Eisenhower is expected to propose new measures for federal aid to afflicted states.

Capitol Hill Words

These are some of the terms frequently used in connection with the work carried on by Congress:

Caucus. A party meeting to talk over congressional business or tactics in dealing with legislation. Each party holds caucuses from time to time.

Legislative calendar. The schedule, in each house, which lists bills according to the order in which they are to be considered.

Quorum. The minimum numbers of senators and representatives that must be on hand to enact legislation. Forty-nine members must be present in the Senate, and 218 representatives are needed in the House to vote on bills.

Roll call. When vote is taken on a bill in Congress, each lawmaker's name is called, and his "yes" or "no" decision is recorded.

Viva voce. Voting by voice in Congress, with no record made of the individual lawmaker's votes.

Seniority. An unwritten rule that gives key positions on congressional committees to those who have served longest in Congress.

Constituents. To members of Congress, this term means the voters back home.

Closure (or cloture). A rule which can be adopted by the senators to limit the speaking time of each member. Two-thirds of all 96 senators must agree to apply this rule before it can take effect.

Logrolling. A senator or representative asks his fellow legislators to back a measure, usually benefiting his state, in return for his promise to support proposals that they favor.

In Latin America

Venezuela is in the midst of the largest building program in its history. The country's government is spending half a billion dollars on new homes, hospitals, highways, and irrigation projects. Money for the ambitious building plans comes from the sale of Venezuela's oil and iron ore. The Latin American land is the world's second largest oil producer, next to the United States, and its output of iron ore is increasing steadily.

Uncle Sam and his Latin American neighbors are working on new plans for close cooperation in harnessing the

atom for peacetime uses. This and other cooperative agreements were decided upon at a meeting between President Eisenhower and Latin American chief executives in Panama last July.

Cuba is worried about its future. Two revolts rocked the island country late last year, and there are rumblings of more trouble there. Revolutionists tried to overthrow the government of President Fulgencio Batista. Opponents claim Batista is a dictator; supporters say he has done much for his country.

Nicaragua has little hope that elections, originally scheduled for this winter, will be held. Elections have been indefinitely postponed in the Central American land because of the assassination of Nicaragua's President Anastasio Somoza last fall.

UN Contest

A trip to Europe and a vacation in Mexico—these are some of the prizes being offered in the Annual United Nations Contest. Other prizes include college scholarships and cash awards.

Every high school student in the United States and its possessions has a chance to win these prizes by taking a written examination on the UN in his own high school next March 4. The 2 best examination papers from each school will be entered in the nation-wide competition.

The contest is sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations, together with many state and local groups. The AAUN has prepared a special study kit, which is now ready for use, containing information to be covered in the forthcoming exam. One kit will be sent free to each school entering the contest. Additional kits are available at 50 cents each.

If you would like to take part in the contest, your teacher can obtain complete details for you by writing to the American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Federal Salaries

Here are the yearly salaries paid to some of our top public officials:

President—\$100,000, plus \$50,000 more for various expenses connected with his office, plus a sum of not more than \$40,000 for travel and official entertainment purposes. The President pays taxes on all but the last amount.

Vice President—\$35,000, which is subject to taxes, and a \$10,000-a-year tax-free expense account.

Speaker of the House of Representatives—Same salary and expense account as Vice President.

The Chief Justice of the United States—\$35,500.

Associate justices serving on the U. S. Supreme Court—\$35,000.

Ambassadors—\$25,000.

Cabinet members—\$22,500.

Members of Congress—\$22,500.

A Quarrel Is Ended

The small but rich Saar is again German—as it was before 1945. France agreed in a friendly manner to leave the Saar, after taking it from the Germans at the close of World War II. West Germany, in turn, has



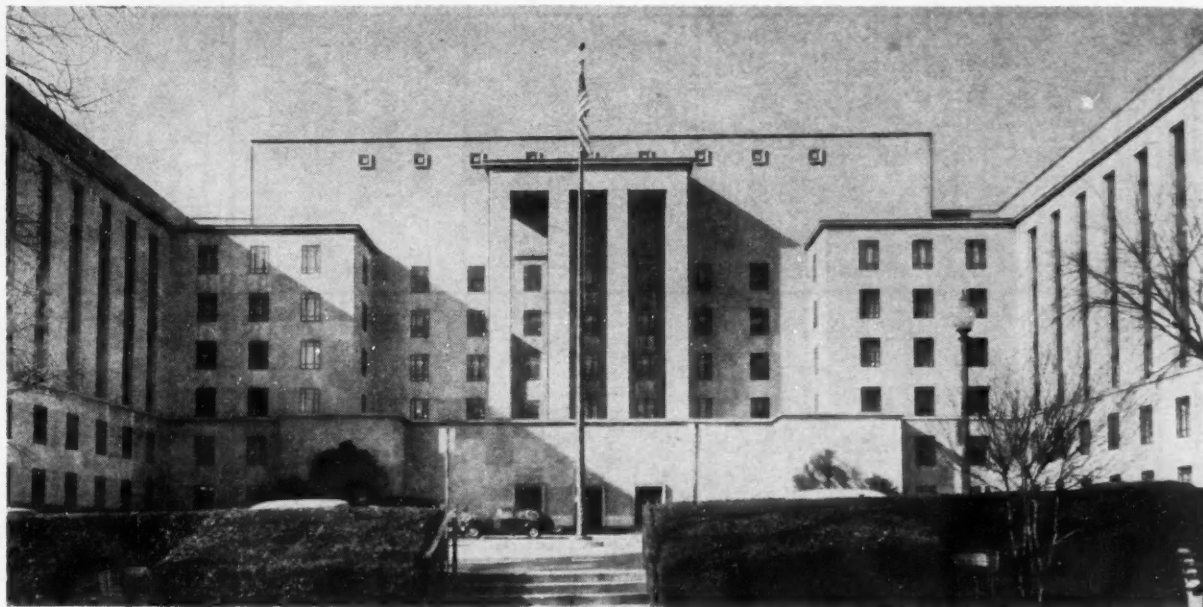
VENEZUELA'S PROSPERITY is perhaps the biggest news from Latin American lands as 1957 begins. Its wealth comes from sale of oil and iron ore.

Drought Problem

Later this month, President Eisenhower plans to fly over a number of western states to view drought damage there. While on the inspection tour, the President will talk to state and local government leaders and to farmers about plans to help extremely dry areas.

Serious drought conditions exist in a large area from Texas to the Dakotas, and from Missouri to Arizona. Despite some snow and rain within recent weeks, many millions of acres of farmland in this part of the country are badly parched.

Dust storms have already swept away precious soil and damaged farm equipment and buildings on thousands of farms in the parched region. The drought in some areas has been get-



DEPARTMENT OF STATE headquarters in Washington, D. C., from which our foreign policy is directed

agreed to let France mine some Saar coal during the next 25 years. The Saar agreement went into effect last Tuesday, January 1.

Frenchmen and Germans often fought over the Saar in centuries past. The friendly agreement on German ownership now ends the old quarrel, and opens the way for closer French-German cooperation in Europe.

The Saar is a 991-square-mile territory wedged between France and West Germany. It is rich in coal mines, factories, and steel mills. It has nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants, mostly German.

Our State Department

Lights are burning late into the night at the State Department headquarters in the nation's capital these days. Many of that agency's top officials are working overtime as they plan the nation's foreign policies in these difficult times.

The State Department is one of the oldest and most important offices in our government. Secretary of State Dulles, as head of that agency, is

President Eisenhower's chief adviser on foreign affairs. The Secretary supervises the activities of some 30,800 employees scattered around the globe.

Mr. Dulles, 68, has been Secretary since 1953. He has had wide diplomatic experience, and has attended many of the world's big meetings during the past few decades.

Dulles has a number of close assistants. His chief aide and right-hand man is his Under Secretary—a post now held by Herbert Hoover, Jr., but which will be taken over by Christian Herter on February 3. Herter, 61, has just concluded serving as Republican governor of Massachusetts and was once a member of Congress.

Outlook for 1957

Whatever else 1957 has in store for us, it is expected to bring higher pay for many workers, and higher prices for all of us. In fact, many work contracts already signed call for higher pay in 1957.

Workers in aluminum, auto, steel, chemical, and other plants are all in line for raises this year. So are the

employees of most other industries.

Pay raises are expected to lead to higher price tags on many of the goods we buy in stores. Industries whose workers are in line for pay boosts are already predicting higher prices for their products in 1957. These expected price boosts will eventually show up in higher price tags on the goods sold in stores.

Meanwhile, many business and government leaders predict that 1957 will be at least as prosperous for most Americans as was 1956.

Damascus and Baghdad

Two cities frequently in the news these days are Damascus and Baghdad.

Damascus, with a population of 345,237, is the capital of Syria. It lies in a beautiful oasis on the edge of the Syrian Desert.

The city is said to be one of the oldest in the world. For many centuries it served as an important market place of the Middle East. Open shops, markets, and cafés line the narrow, crooked streets. Some gleaming new buildings are side-by-side with mud huts which have been standing for centuries.

Baghdad, with a population of 500,000, was made the capital of Iraq in 1920. But the city traces its history back some 2,000 years.

Located on the Tigris River, Baghdad became an important trading center many centuries ago. Caravans stopped off there on their trip from the Persian Gulf to Mediterranean ports.

Future Articles

It is our usual practice in this space to announce the major articles for the following week's paper. Because of the Christmas and New Year holidays, however, it was necessary to go to press earlier than usual on the current issue. Consequently, we do not know this far in advance what subjects will be treated in the January 14 paper.

Among the articles to come in the near future, though, are: (1) America's Middle East policies; (2) immigration rules and proposed changes; (3) debate over big new aid programs for Europe; (4) federal aid to education—pro and con.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Scotland Yard was hunting a criminal, but the only picture of him that could be obtained was a strip of 8 photographs. This strip was sent to a town, and shortly afterwards the following telegram reached the Yard:

"We have found 6 of the wanted men. Hope to get the other 2 shortly."

The man who had made a huge fortune was boasting about himself to a number of students in a business class.

"All my success in life, all my financial prestige," he said proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here, but the effect was ruined by one student who asked: "Just how many people did you pluck?"

Dressmaker: Ah, madam, I consider that dress the most perfect fit I have even seen!

Customer: You should see the one my husband will have when he gets the bill.

Sergeant: Have you any preference? Draftee: Yes, sir.

Sergeant: What would you like to be?

Draftee: An ex-service man with a pension.

"You don't make very good music with that instrument," said a bystander to the bass drummer, as the band ceased to play.

"No, I don't," admitted the drummer. "But I drown out a heap of bad music."

It is estimated that 89 per cent of the world's misinformation is introduced with the words: "Now let us look at the facts."



"Believe me, I'm getting off this planet just as soon as I can."

SPORTS

SKIING will be a big sport in many schools during coming weeks. In some areas where snow is plentiful, it is rivaling basketball as a popular activity during the winter.

Yet, for a long time, skiing was not even regarded as a sport. The flat runners attached to the feet were merely aids to travel in deep snow. They enabled the wearer to skim along the surface. Without skis, he would have sunk deep into the snow with each step.

The people of northern Europe are believed to have been the first to use these runners. Early skis, fashioned out of the bones of large animals, may be seen in certain museums today. They date back several thousand years. Wood was not used for making skis until much later.

Settlers from Norway or Sweden probably brought skis to the United States. An early mention of the wooden runners appears in records of the California gold rush. Some of the seekers after gold used skis to cross snow fields in the high Sierra Nevadas in the 1850's.

It was probably about 30 years later that skiing gained recognition as a sport. Among the states where it first became popular are Minnesota, Michigan, and New Hampshire. Skiing did not, however, gain really widespread popularity until the 1930's.

In 1932 the winter Olympic Games were held at Lake Placid, New York. The international competition focused attention on skiing. Many who witnessed the skiing races wanted to try



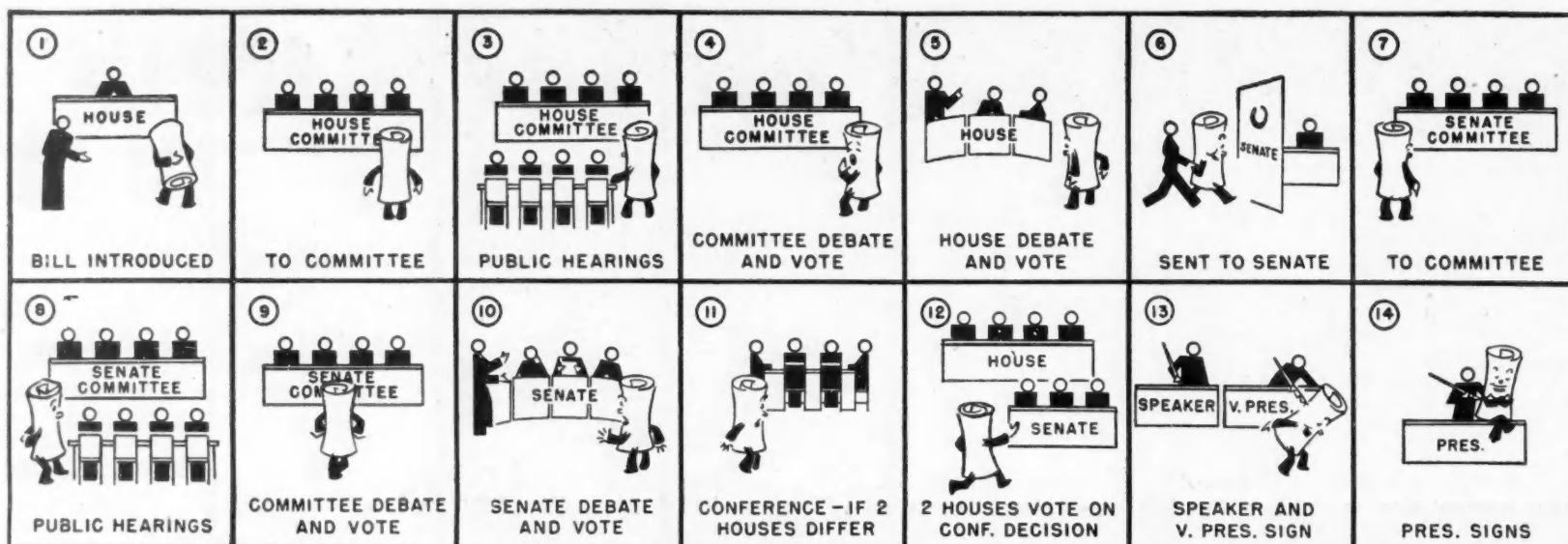
SKIING is a favorite winter sport

the flat runners themselves. In the late 1930's, the sport grew remarkably. Dozens of skiing areas were established.

Today many high schools in regions where there is plenty of snow have ski teams. Competition between schools is generally divided into the alpine and Nordic events. The alpine events—so-called because they first became popular on the slopes of Central Europe's Alps—are races over a downhill course. The Nordic competition includes ski-jumping and cross-country racing. These events have always been popular in the Nordic, or Scandinavian, lands.

Probably the most spectacular event is the ski jump. Leaps of more than 450 feet have been made in Europe.

—By HOWARD SWEET



THE CHART SHOWS what happens to a bill if it is introduced in the House and successfully passes the necessary stages to become a law

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Vitally Important Issues Await Congressional Action

(Continued from page 1)

rious times in the past, anti-discrimination measures have been "talked to death" by senators who strongly feel that racial matters should be in state—rather than national—hands.

Members of this latter group believe that new curbs on Senate debate would weaken them in their fight against federal civil rights legislation.

Regardless of whether the Senate rules are changed, various bills on racial discrimination will be introduced and studied in Congress this year.

Foreign policy. To what extent, if at all, should the United States aid communist countries—such as Yugoslavia and Poland—which seek to steer an independent course instead of taking orders from Moscow? Is there anything that our government can and should do to help Russia's present satellites win freedom? How is America to help promote lasting peace in the Middle East?

It is expected that the Eisenhower administration will call for an enlarged program of foreign aid, especially for Europe and the Middle East. Should this program be adopted? People who favor it say:

"In the first place, we need to help create better living conditions in underdeveloped countries of the Middle East and elsewhere. Unless we start working with such nations far more closely than at present, they may soon come under communist and Soviet control.

"Also, we probably shall need to give our Western European allies a great deal of aid. The blocking of the Suez Canal trade route has hurt the industries of these countries severely. We can't afford to let friendly nations collapse. We need their cooperation in the continuing struggle against Russia."

Opponents of large-scale foreign aid argue as follows:

"We can't buy the friendship of underdeveloped nations in Asia and Africa. Many of these countries, even after receiving much American aid, still waver between Moscow and the West.

"As to the economic trouble in Western Europe, it was caused largely by the British-French attack on Egypt, which led to the blocking of the Suez Canal. We shouldn't be expected to pay for blunders that were made by

the governments in London and Paris."

Defense. It is almost certain that the U. S. Defense Department will ask Congress for more money in 1957 than the 36½ billion dollars which it received last year. There are various reasons for the expected increase. Among them is Uncle Sam's costly program to develop powerful long-range rockets and other missiles.

Practically everyone agrees that our nation must continue to spend large sums of money on defense. But, this year as always, there will be differences of opinion over the exact amount. Also, there will be disputes on how our total defense outlay should be divided among the different armed services.

Immigration. Since Hungary's unsuccessful revolt against Soviet rule, many thousands of Hungarians have fled their homeland to take refuge in other parts of the world. President Eisenhower has found ways to let 21,500 of these unfortunate people enter the United States.

Because of restrictions in our present immigration law, most of the Hungarians are admitted on merely a temporary basis. But Congress is being asked to let them stay permanently if they so desire. Also, there may be efforts to clear the way for still more Hungarian and other refugees to enter America.

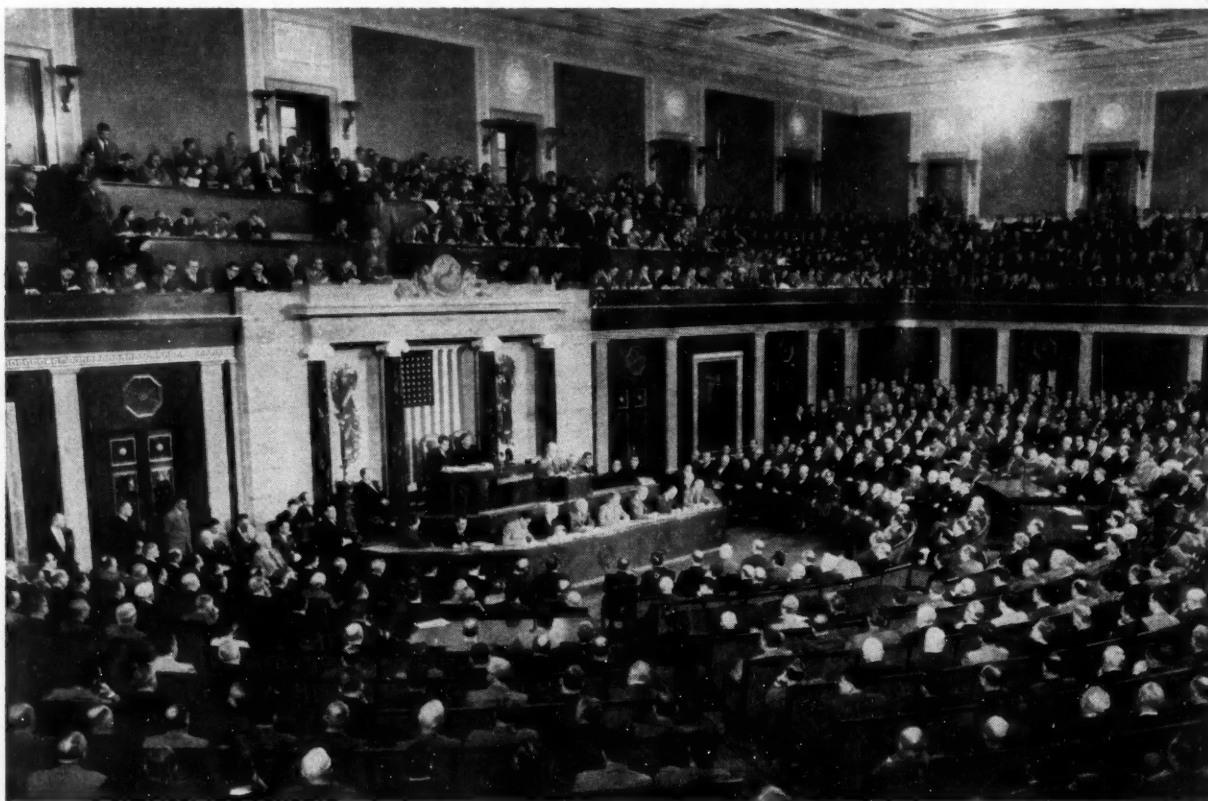
School aid. It is generally agreed that our country needs far more school buildings than are now available. Many people think that the federal government should provide large sums of money to help the states and local communities fill this need. Others contend that our states and communities can and should carry the financial load themselves.

President Eisenhower wants a large-scale program of federal aid for school construction. So do many members of his party, along with large numbers of Democrats. Still, Congress wasn't able to reach agreement on any such program in 1956. A new effort will be made this year.

People who advocate federal school aid argue: "Many of our states and communities are not financially able to build the schools they need. Poor schools in such areas tend to harm our country as a whole. Education should therefore be treated as a national problem, and the federal government should provide money to help with school construction."

Opponents of federal aid reply: "Such an arrangement probably would lead to federal domination of our schools—a situation that hardly anyone desires. Uncle Sam's spending should be trimmed, and federal taxes should be reduced. Then the states and communities themselves could more easily raise revenue to pay for new schools and other needed improvements."

Nation's economy. Farmers, armed with much evidence, complain that they are less prosperous than most other groups in our population. Congress will discuss possible steps (including drought relief measures) to



BOTH BRANCHES OF CONGRESS use the House of Representatives' room, since it is larger than that of the Senate, when they meet in joint sessions for such purposes as hearing addresses by President Eisenhower

help boost incomes in farming areas.

The continuing rise in our cost of living may be another important topic for congressional debate. On an average, prices paid by the U. S. consumer are now approximately 3 per cent higher than they were a year ago. It remains to be seen whether the lawmakers will feel that Congress should take steps to check further increases.

Various labor measures will be debated. For example: There is already a law that requires most interstate industries (those transacting business across state lines) to pay their workers at least \$1.00 an hour. Several congressmen have said that they plan to seek an increase in this required minimum wage.

Spending and taxes. For government expenses in the present fiscal (or bookkeeping) year, which ends next June 30, Congress provided about 67½ billion dollars. It appears quite certain that the new Congress will be asked to furnish at least this amount—and possibly more—for the following year. Large outlays for defense and foreign aid are expected to keep federal spending at a very high level, and to prevent any major tax cut in 1957.

Other issues. The question of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii will receive attention. Bills to increase social security benefits will be introduced and discussed. Various health issues, including the question of a boost in U. S. funds for medical research, will arise.

Lawmaking process. Here is the routine which Congress, in handling such issues, will follow:

A senator or representative can introduce a bill on any subject with which our federal government is concerned. Proposed legislation dealing with taxes must start in the House of Representatives, but other measures can be launched in either branch of Congress.

Suppose a bill starts in the House. It goes to one of the committees which that body has established. The House and Senate have many committees, each specializing in some particular field—such as foreign affairs or agriculture.

In committee, a bill receives thorough examination. Public hearings may be held on it, and changes recommended. The committee can even block a measure by refusing to send it to the House or Senate floor.

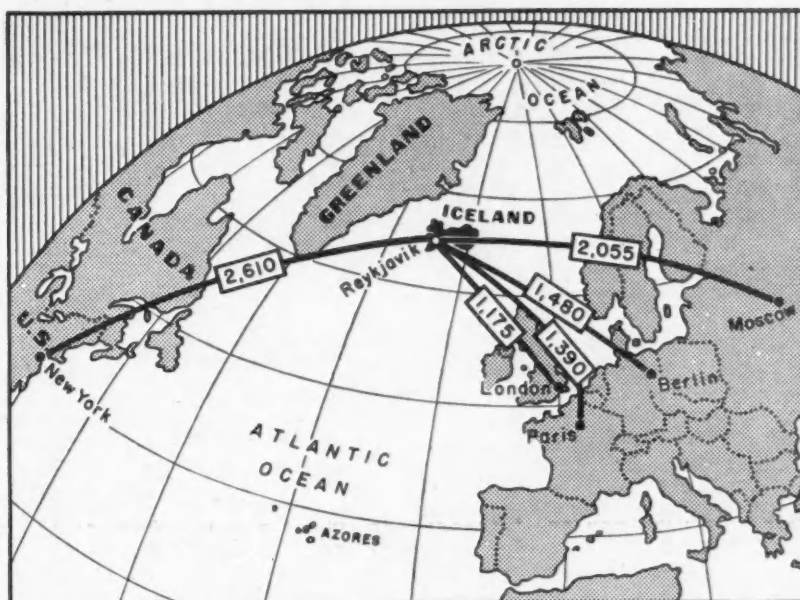
However, if a House bill passes successfully through its committee, it moves on to the House as a whole for debate and vote. Once approved there, it goes to the Senate, and is examined in the same way by that body as it was by the other branch of Congress.

Suppose the Senate gives its general approval, but makes some amendments to the House version. Then a conference committee, made up of several senators and representatives, must iron out the differences. Afterward, both houses vote on the measure as rewritten by this group.

Once approved in final form by each house of Congress, the measure goes to the President. With his signature, it becomes a law. But he may disapprove, or veto, the act. The lawmakers can then put it into effect without his signature if they pass it by a two-thirds majority in each house. If they don't the measure dies.

In the months to come, hundreds of bills will be considered by Congress. As issues of major importance arise, this paper will discuss them.

—By TOM MYER



OUR AIR BASE in Iceland enjoys a strategic location

Importance of Iceland

Isle Is Sometimes Called Land of "Fire and Frost"

THE United States is on guard against surprise air attack by Soviet Russia at many unusual places around the world. One of these lands is Iceland in the cold northern Atlantic Ocean.

Radar crews keep watch night and day on Iceland, ready to flash a warning should enemy planes appear on their way to the United States. Air Force, Army, and Navy groups are based on Iceland.

Last year, the Icelandic government wanted us to leave—even though Iceland belongs to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for defense against communism. Happily, the island's leaders have changed their minds. Since the cruel and tragic happenings in Hungary, our government has been told that it can continue to maintain its base in Iceland.

For Defense and Offense

This is important, as the map shows. Iceland lies along a route that Red planes might use in attacking us. If an attack should come, our radar crews should be able to spot the planes—and warn the United States to man defenses. We should be able to gain several hours' time before the enemy could arrive. Moreover, our planes in Iceland could immediately head for Soviet targets.



GIRL of Iceland. The people, largely of Norwegian-Danish descent, speak a Scandinavian type of language.

JOSEPHSON

This strategic island, with some small ones off its shores, has an area of almost 40,000 square miles. It is slightly smaller than Kentucky. The population is just over 155,000. Nearly half of the Icelanders live in their capital, Reykjavik. Its population is about 62,000.

Iceland is often called the land of "fire and frost," and this description is quite appropriate. The island has many hot springs (geysers), and volcanoes. Water from the springs is piped into the capital city to heat homes and offices.

Glaciers and Snow

But Iceland also has glaciers and snow, which cover about 13 per cent of the country. In the north, glacial ice makes the land uninhabitable.

Surprisingly, the climate is quite mild for a land that lies along the Arctic Circle. The Gulf Stream modifies winter weather. At the capital, January is the coldest month with average temperatures of 34 degrees. Summers are short but pleasant.

About 60 per cent of Iceland's employed population is engaged in some kind of industrial work. The canning and processing of fish is the most important industry. Fish and fish products make up about nine-tenths of the island's exports to other lands. Sheep is the leading farm product. Hay, potatoes, and turnips are the chief crops.

Iceland's history goes back to about 875 A. D., when Norwegian Vikings landed on the island. Many settled in the area. About the year 930, they drew up a constitution. The document provided for a general assembly, known as the *Althing*. Still in existence, the *Althing* is looked upon as the oldest legislative body in the world.

From about 1260 until 1944, Iceland was under the rule of either Norway or Denmark or both. (For a long period, Denmark and Norway were under the same King.) Iceland became an independent republic on June 17, 1944, but it still retains friendly ties with the 2 Scandinavian lands.

The Icelanders are sturdy and well educated. Education is compulsory from age 7 to 15. Many can go on to college. Numerous scholarships are awarded and tuition charges are low at the University of Iceland.

—By TOM HAWKINS

High or Low Gear?

By Clay Coss

OF the two pitchers in the drawing below, one appears to have a much greater capacity than the other. If you take a closer look at them, though, you will notice that the larger one has a small hole near the bottom. Until it is repaired, therefore, it cannot hold as much as the smaller one.

The potential (greatest possible) capacity of the larger pitcher surpasses that of the smaller one. But it's not as useful so long as the hole remains in it.

There are students, as well as adults, who may be compared to these two pitchers. A particular student, for example, may have a greater natural learning capacity than another one, yet not accomplish nearly as much or be nearly as useful in any way.

Such a student, of course, doesn't have a hole in his head, but he has other serious defects which prevent him from reaching his maximum ability. He either refuses to take an interest in his schoolwork, or he won't concentrate, or he is just plain lazy.

Many youths and adults who operate most of the time in low gear keep thinking they will settle down some day and really put their talents to work, but they seldom do.

Others feel superior. They have the foolishly mistaken notion that they are better than most people and hence do not have to engage in common toil.

The fact is, however, that someone may possess unusual qualities of mind, but still not be nearly as useful to himself, to his family, or to society as the average person with good character. When any individual, whatever his natural endowments may be, has defective working habits, his capacity to perform is impaired in the same way as that of the pitcher with the hole in it. Such a person is actually inferior—not superior.

The owner of the defective pitcher knows he must fix it in order for it to be of much use. Many individuals, unfortunately, do not realize that they must fix their habits of workmanship, concentration, and self-discipline if they are to achieve their maximum possibilities.



WHICH HAS the greater capacity?

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Pronunciations

Althing—äl'thing

Anastasio Somoza—ä-näs-tä'syô só-mô'sä

Dalip Singh Saund—dä-lép' sing sawnd

Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'see-o bät-äs'tä

Reykjavik—rä'kyä-vék'

Career for Tomorrow - - - As a Pharmacist

THERE are some 52,000 drugstores throughout the nation which sell around 500,000,000 prescriptions a year. There are not nearly enough trained persons to fill openings in drugstores and other establishments that employ pharmacists. Hence, pharmacy offers good employment prospects for those who can successfully meet the requirements of the vocation.

Your duties, if you choose pharmacy as a career, will include the preparation of drugs, medicines, vaccines, and serums according to formulas or prescriptions. In a retail drugstore, the pharmacist also does some selling. A person who works for a drug manufacturing firm may carry out research projects to develop new drugs.

Pharmacists employed by federal or state government agencies often work on programs related to enforcing drug and narcotic laws.

Your qualifications should include an aptitude for scientific subjects. The pharmacist is a member of the nation's health team which includes doctors, nurses, and others who are responsible for our health and welfare.

Consequently, the traits of accuracy, dependability, honesty, and cleanliness are especially important. The pharmacist must also be able to deal with people in a pleasant manner.

Your training, while in high school, should include a college preparatory course. Next, you will be required to take 4 years of study in a college of pharmacy.

Your college course will include some general subjects, such as Eng-

lish, a foreign language, and possibly history. Most of your time, though, will be taken up with the study of advanced sciences—organic chemistry, bacteriology, and pharmacology.

After you have completed your college studies, you may have to work for a year in the field before you can qual-



PHARMACISTS must be accurate in filling prescriptions for medicine

ify for a license in the state where you wish to work. In addition, you will be required to pass a stiff written and laboratory examination, given under the supervision of the State Board of Pharmacy.

Job opportunities for pharmacists can be found not only in drugstores and manufacturing firms, but also in laboratories, hospitals, clinics, and the federal and state government. More than 8 out of every 10 pharmacists in the nation work in retail drug establishments.

A pharmacist who enjoys work in a drugstore, and who has business ability, may eventually open his own store. Persons employed by drug manufacturers may advance to a position of leading research pharmacist.

More and more women are finding job opportunities in pharmacy.

Salaries for beginners with a pharmacist's license are usually between \$100 and \$125 a week. Though earnings increase with experience, not many pharmacists who work in retail drugstores earn more than \$150 a week. Those who have their own stores may enjoy incomes that are quite high if they are good businessmen. The income of pharmacists who work for the government ranges from \$4,000 to around \$10,000 a year.

Advantages are (1) starting salaries are good; (2) jobs are plentiful and are expected to be so for some years to come; and (3) there are opportunities for pharmacists to go into business for themselves.

A chief disadvantage is the urgent need for accuracy, which can be a strain on a person not well suited for this work. Also, though there are opportunities for pharmacists to go into business for themselves, competition in the retail drug field is very keen and becoming more so all the time.

Further information can be secured from the American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution Avenue, Washington 7, D. C. You can get information on license requirements in your state from the Board of Pharmacy with offices in your state capital.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

Nation's Lawmakers

1. State at least one advantage that the Democrats receive because of their majority in Congress.
2. Give arguments for and against changing the Senate rules so that debate can more easily be limited.
3. What are some of the major questions of foreign policy that will be discussed in Congress?
4. Will the Defense Department probably ask our lawmakers for more, or less, money this year than it received in 1956?
5. What are some of the arguments pro and con on the issue of large-scale federal aid to education?
6. Why are living costs likely to form a topic for discussion in Congress?
7. Is a major tax cut expected this year? Why or why not?
8. Briefly trace the course of a bill as it goes through Congress.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think it would be wise for the Senate to change its rules so that debate could more easily be limited? Explain your position.
2. In your opinion, what is the most important topic among those likely to be handled by Congress this year? Give reasons for your answer.

Disarmament Plans

1. What benefits would an end to the armament contest bring to people all over the globe?
2. Under what conditions have U. S. leaders made plain that we would be willing to disarm on a large scale?
3. Describe President Eisenhower's aerial-inspection plan.
4. Why did the Soviet leaders oppose the Eisenhower proposal? How did they want inspection to be carried out?
5. In what area has the Soviet Union recently indicated it might agree to aerial inspection and troop withdrawal?
6. Why do some Americans feel that this troop-withdrawal proposal would be harmful to the United States?
7. What points are made by those favoring the plan?

Discussion

1. What do you think is the strongest argument in favor of the Soviet troop-withdrawal plan? Opposed to it?
2. Do you believe it would be a success or a failure? Explain your opinion.

Miscellaneous

1. Tell what congressional posts are held by: Sam Rayburn; Richard Nixon; Lyndon Johnson; William Knowland.
2. Why does President Eisenhower plan to make an inspection tour of certain western states?
3. Define these legislative terms: Caucus; quorum; roll call; seniority.
4. What are the yearly salaries of the President? the Vice President? members of Congress?
5. What appears to be the 1957 outlook for wages and prices?
6. Who is Christian Herter, and what important job will he soon take over?

References

"War or Peace—What Are the Chances?" by Drew Middleton, *New York Times Magazine*, November 18, 1956. A vital question, as Congress meets again.

"Democrats Will Run Retreaded Congress," *Business Week*, November 10, 1956.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) annoying; 2. (c) command; 3. (a) eliminated; 4. (d) eager; 5. (b) delaying; 6. (b) settled by a court; 7. (d) all-powerful; 8. (a) references; 9. (b) make clear.

Historical Background - - - Split Leadership

AT the present time, we have a Republican President and a Congress controlled by the Democrats. Last November, the Democrats won control of Congress by a narrow margin while Republican President Eisenhower was re-elected by a substantial majority.

This was the first *Presidential election* since 1916 in which the party that put its candidate in the White House did not also win both House and Senate control. (Democrats won the Presidency and a Senate majority in 1916, while Republicans took control of the House.)

But it is not unusual for "off-year" elections—those in which control of Congress but not the Presidency is at stake—to result in a "divided government." Two years ago, for instance, the Democrats won majorities in both houses of Congress in an off-year election. At that time, as we know, a Republican President was in the White House.

History shows us that there have been several other times since the Civil War when a party has controlled one or both houses of Congress, while the other party has had its President in the White House. In many of these years of divided control, though not in all of them, there was a good deal of working at cross purposes.

In the 1870's when Republican Ulysses Grant occupied the White House, the Democrats gained control of the House during the last 2 years of his first term, and again in the final half of his second term of office. The di-

vided control in government led to intense bickering between the 2 parties.

Grant's successor, Republican Rutherford Hayes, began his administration with the House under Democratic control. Two years later, the Senate also came under Democratic leadership. While there was normal rivalry between the parties at this time, the



Democrats supported Hayes to a considerable extent.

Democratic President Grover Cleveland, who was in the White House from 1885 to 1889, and again from 1893 to 1897, was another Chief Executive who didn't find it too difficult to work with a Congress which was controlled by the opposing party (the Republican).

President William Howard Taft, a Republican, had to face an unfriendly House during the early 1900's. Op-

position to Taft's policies was so strong among the Democrats that for months the House refused to vote funds needed by the administration to carry out its numerous duties and activities.

Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, fared little better than did his Republican predecessor. During Wilson's last 2 years in office, the Republicans denied almost every important request made by the Democratic President.

The tables were turned once again when the Democrats held sway in Congress during the last 2 years of President Herbert Hoover's administration in the early 1930's. There was almost a complete stalemate in lawmaking during that critical period of business depression and large-scale unemployment. Each party accused the other of lack of cooperation.

Harry Truman, a Democrat, found it a little easier to work with a Republican majority in Congress from 1947 to 1949. While Truman and the Republican-controlled Congress often quarreled bitterly, they worked together in putting through much important legislation, including our post-war European aid program.

Also the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress, which has just come to a close, has supported much of Eisenhower's program during the past 2 years. Nevertheless, there was some Democratic criticism of his policies.

The nation is waiting to see how the Republican President and new Democratic-controlled Congress will get along.

—By ANTON BERLE